ly protest against every newspaper assuming to itself all possible human industries in addition to its own!" In response, we have only seriously to say that speculations upon the journal of the future are very unprofitable in a paper which has not made up its mind to live vigorously up to the journal of the present. With every successive step in progress the journal that would prosper must "live the pace." The annihilation of distance by steam and electricity is only its stepping stone to further advancement. There is scarcely a discovery, scientific or mechanical, by land or sea, terrestrial or astronomical, which is not in the legitimate field where journalism must labor. By all the triumphs of civilization within the past cycle journalism has been directly benefited, not only in the mere matter of collecting information with certainty and rapidity, but in attaining a leadership of thought, which has eclipsed the expectations of its most sanguine prophets of half a century ago. Yet there is a space for usefulness be yond, which the Herald is proud to have first exploited-the field of action. The expedition to search in the heart of Africa for a hero of the peaceful way illustrates this, and its signal triumph-the great worldly test-places it beyond all contravention. It is not worth while discussing now what are the bounds of this field. It would serve no useful purpose, and the Herald cannot waste time or space on the unserviceable. Our business is with the living present; the speculation we leave to the idle probability-man of journals who cannot "live the pace," assured that they will always be where they are, among the "ruck."

In the meanwhile the brilliant achievement, which will give lustre to the name of American Sournalistic enterprise, is before a world not Blow to judge of merit and activity. There we can leave it. The great explorer, Livingstone, we trust, is on his way to civilization, guarded by the HERALD expedition under the command of the brave gentleman who bears our flag. Their united stories will make a glittering chapter of life, when told, which will reward the public and ourselves for our common anxiety. It only remains to say that wherever an opportunity is offered for honorable work of the kind the HERALD will be found among its pioneers.

#### The War in Mexico.

The news furnished by the HERALD special despatches, which we publish in another column, indicates that the revolt against Juarez is gradually losing its importance. In so far as it aimed to overthrow the present government it has proved a failure, in spite of the prominence and influence of the leaders who inaugurated it. The Mexican people are thoroughly tired of struggles of selfish chiefs for the possession of power, and their attitude in the present insurrection proves that they are fully sensible of the advantages of a strong and solid government, whatever its defects. The army also has displayed a discipline and loyalty to the government which is only too rare in the Mexican revolutions; but unfortunately the unquiet element that has been developed by the constantly recurring civil wars farmishes abundant recruits to ambitious leaders. However, the energy displayed by the governmental generals gives reason to hope that the partisans of Diaz and Treviño will be completely crushed, and peace temporarily restored to unhappy Mexico.

The attempt to capture Matamoros was a bold stroke, which, had it succeeded, would have enabled the revolutionists to carry on the war vigorously, by enabling them to replenish their exhausted exchequer and obtain supplies of arms and ammunition. Their hasty retreat from before the town cannot fail to have a demoralizing effect on their troops. The resolution of General Cevallos to follow up his advantage will probably force Treviño's army to disband or expose itself to annihilation. If the report of the occupation of Monterey the government forces be true the position of Treviño is truly critical, as he cannot possibly find subsistence for a considerable body of troops in the barren region lying between the Monterey and the Rio Grande. We hope the Mexican commander will press his advantage and act with vigor and severity. It is time that both the Mexican leaders and their lawless followers should be taught that the penalty of revolt is death. There are instances where mercy is a false humanity, tending to encourage the restless and ambitious in their efforts to subvert established government. Were Mexican rebels fully impressed with the fact that the death penalty would be rigorously carried out in all cases of unsuccessful armed insurrection we would be less troubled by the ever-recurring pronunciamentos of our quarrelsome neighbors. In order to avoid destruction by the sword or by famine Treviño's troops will be obliged to divide into small bands and carry on a guerilla warfare, and the danger to our citizens along the border will be greatly increased. The duty of the War Department under these circumstances is clear. Sufficient troops should be placed along the border to protect our territory from invasion and to inflict summary punishment on marauders.

APPARENT COLLAPSE OF THE CARLIST INSUR-RECTION. -All the indications of the moment, so far as we know them, encourage the belief that the Carlist attempt to revolutionize Spain has resulted in utter failure. The priests, as was to be expected, did their best to invest the uprising with a religious character; but, powerful as are the clergy in Spain, they have not been able to make capital out of Don Carlos. Rada, the Carlist leader, has, it is said, with his command fled into France. With the flight of Rada it is reasonable to conclude that the back bone of the insurrection is broken. Another Carlist rising is little likely to disturb the peace of Amadeus.

## Personal Intelligence.

Charles E. K. Kortright, British Consul at Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Governor Theodore F. Randolph, of New Jersev, is stopping at the New York Hotel.

Colonel Gowan, of London, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Countess de Dion, of France, vesterday took

apartments at the Hoffman House. Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, is at the New York Hotel. This gentleman is a lawyer who

has given much study to economic questions, and published a book on the labor question. Speaker James G. Blaine vesterday reached the

Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the leave of absence that was granted him on Thursday. He will return to his work on Monday, and, in the meantime, Mr.

# MEXICO.

Herald Special Despatches from the Seat of War.

THE SIEGE OF MATAMOROS RAISED.

Trevino's Army in Full Retreat.

Pursuit by the Covernment Forces.

#### BATTLE IMMINENT.

Recapture of the City of Monterey by the Government Forces.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatches have been received from the special correspondent of the HERALD

MATAMOROS Via Brownsville, May 3, 1872. The revolutionary General Treveño has raised the siege and is in full retreat. The timely arrival of reinforcements for the garrison had a most discouraging effect on the rebel forces. All hope of carrying the city by a coup de main being frustrated by the energetic action of General Cevallos and the patriotic enthusiasm of the national forces, dissensions broke out among the leaders, which rendered further concerted action impossible. Under these circumstances General Treviño resolved to withdraw his forces without hazarding an attack. According to the latest account he is slowly retiring in the direction of Camargo, from which

point he can observe the city. General Cevallos, with a view to disquieting Trevino's retreat, has despatched a considerable force to watch the movements of the revolutionists. The Juarist commander has orders to attack if a favorable opportunity presents

The Mexican authorities notified the refugees at Brownsville of the withdrawal of the revolutionists from before Matamoros. All danger of attack being at an end, the inhabitants who sought refuge in Brownsville can return and resume their occupations. Many are already returning to their homes.

Travellers just arrived from Monterey report that there are no considerable forces any-

Latest reports state that a battle between the retreating revolutionists and the pursuing forces is imminent.

**Матамова**s, Мау 3, 1872. Later information has just been received by the Mexican authorities of the recapture of the important city of Monterey, by Gauche'z Ochoa, at the head of 500 cavalry-the ad-

vance guard of the government army, Some doubts are felt as to the truth of the

A forward movement is announced by General Cevallos. He will leave with all his disposable forces to-morrow, and will direct hi march on Monterey.

Defeat of the Revolutionists in Nuevo Leon-Trevino's Movements-Arrest of the Mexican General Falcon in Texas.

MATAMOROS, May 2, 1872. The revolutionary army changed its base last night, having abandoned its camp on the river, six miles above, and swung around into the San Fernando road, behind and about fifteen miles distant

It is supposed that this movement has been made to head off General Cevallos with a government force, who is said to be approaching from that

direction. The country now occupied by the revolutionists affords the chief source of supplies heretofore reaching this city from the Mexican side. part of the State of and is the richest Tamaulipas in cattle and horses, of which the revolutionists are said to be greatly in need. From their present position they could advance toward Victoria, the capital of the State of Tampico, and at the same time keep up a practical siege of this city and cut off communication with the interior at any moment. The object of General Treviño in changing his base is purely conjectural, but it does not indicate an im-

mediate attack on the city.

General Caballos received scouts to-day informing him that General Ochas had entered Monterey with 600 government cavalry and holds the place. Treviño's revolutionary army is known to be in full retreat towards Camargo, having passed Reynosa this morning, sixty miles above. This backward movement is doubtless owing to the occupation of Monterey by the government Colonel Valedez, with seven hundred men, had defeated the revolutionary general Falcon, in the State of Nuevo Leon, on the 27th ult., with considerable loss on both sides. Valedez having been severely wounded, went to Laredo, Texas, where he was arrested for having previously violated the neutrality laws in his expedition near that place some weeks since. He will be sent to San Antonio for trial. Generals Caballos, Trevallo and Paliccio, with the entire force, are leaving in pursuit of Treviño's retreating army. The city will be left under the protection of the National Guard under General Avalla.

## CUBA.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, May 3, 1872. Letters and reports received from Puerto Principe state that persons presenting themselves to the Spanish authorities for submission to the government, who have lately come in from the jurisdiction of the rebels, deny that the insurgent General Eduardo Agramonte is dead.

## INDIA.

British Atonement to the Ashes of Dead Rebels.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, May 3, 1872. Deputy Inspectors Cowan and Forsyth have been removed from office because they executed Kookah rebels after receiving orders to the contrary.

#### SPAIN.

and Statements of Serious Movements Against Amadeus.

Don Carlos Said To Be in the Field in Respectable Force.

Alleged Defection of Royalist Regiments-Fortifying for Insurgent Defence-Castelar's Plan of Secession from Parliament-Counter Statements of the Crown Party.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 3, 1872.

Advices have been received here from Spain which contradict most positively the despatches sent from Madrid in regard to the Carlist insur-

L'Union announces, on what it terms official authority, that Don Carlos is in Spain at the head of his "volunteers," and Don Alphonso, his brother, is with him. The proclamation signed by him which was circulating in Madrid was genuine.

There is deep uneasiness in Madrid.

The fidelity of the King's troops, even in the Spanish capital, is doubted, and the precaution is taken to keep some regiments in their barracks. The Carlists meanwhile hold the field in respectable force, and are able to disconcert the govern-

A special despatch to Le Temps reports that the

railway between Cordova and Madrid has been cut at the Despregnaperros defile in the Sierra Moreña by republican insurgents, who are fortifying tha important position; and it was rumored that two companies of infantry had joined them. CITY CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE CROWN

A conspiracy against the government has been discovered at Linares, a town of Andalusia, on the Madrid and Cordova Railroad. CARLIST ACTION BY FIRE.

The Carlists in Biscay have burned the railway bridge at Areta, near Bilbao. PARTY SECESSION IN THE PARLIAMENT.

Señor Castelar, the eminent republican, writes to La Rappel that the republican Deputies in the Cortes will resign in a few days,

Marshal Serrano's March-Efforts of the Royalists. MADRID, MAY 3, 1872.

Marshal Serrano was yesterday at Huerta de Letona and Yzurun, in the Sierra de Arator, on the northern boundary of Navarre. A despatch from Bayonne to Paris confirms the

report that the Carlist leader Rada, with his command, has fled into France, having been closely pursued by the Spanish government forces. The French troops stationed on the Spanish frontier disarm and intern all Carlists who escape into the territory of the republic.

THE CITIZENS OF BARCELONA DISARMED. The Spanish government has called upon the in habitants of Barcelona to deliver up all the arms they have in their possession.

Clerical Exertion for the Cause of the Church. LONDON, May 3, 1872.

Advices received in this city by mail from Spain state that the priests are endeavoring to make the insurrection in that country a religious war.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

British Crown Treatment of Canada-Probable Absolution of the Dominion from Allegiance.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 3, 1872. The London Times of this morning, in discussing the attitude of Canada with regard to the Treaty of Washington, somewhat censures the conduct of the home government in its treatment of the the world if England were "to absolve Canada from her allegiance to the mother country."

## FRANCE.

Flow of Specie to the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS. May 3, 1872.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 8,400,000 francs during the past week.

# BAZAINE AND THIERS.

A French Marshal Anxious for a Court Martial Trial.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 3, 1872. Marshal Razaine has written to President Thiers demanding a trial by court martial on the accusations of the Commission on Capitulations.

It is said that General Wimpifen has also asked for a similar opportunity to vindicate himself. The court martial in the case of Marshal Bazaine will probably be composed of Marshal Vaillant and

## GERMANY.

Generals Trehouard, Rigault de Genouilly, Chanzy

Fortress Fortification for Defence in War.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BERLIN, May 3, 1872. Seven new forts are to be built for the defence of

## RUSSIA.

Koenigsberg.

French Report of Prince Gortschakoff's Resigna tion of Office.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 3, 1872. The Memorial Diplomatique says the Czar has accepted Gortschakof's resignation, and that Valamieff will succeed to the office of Chancellor of the Empire for Foreign Affairs.

## THE UNITED STATES FLAG.

The American Squadron at Toulon.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 3, 1872. The American squadron is at Toulon.

EUROPEAN MARKETS. London Monky Market.—London, May 3-5 P. M.—Consols closed at 90% for money and 93% for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1967s, 90%; 1867s, old, 91%; 1867s, 93%; ten-forties, 90.

Paris Bourse.—Paris, May 3—P. M.—Rentes closed at

54f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—LIVERPOOL, May 3-2:30

P. M.—The market closed quiet and unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 63,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken for export and 5,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 84,000 bales. Including 343,300 American. Actual export, 116,000 bales, including 57,000 American. Actual export, 10,000 bales. The stock affoat is 467,000 bales, of which 171,000 are American.

115.00 bales, including 57.000 American. Actual export. 10.000 bales. The stock afloat is 467.000 bales, of which 171.000 are American.

TRADE AT MANCHESPER.—LIVERPOOL, May 3.—The market for yarns and fabries at Manchester is quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPTS MANKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 3.—2 P. M.—The breadstuffs market is quiet. Wheat, 11s. 2d. a. 2 P. M.—The breadstuffs market is quiet. Wheat, 11s. 2d. a. 2 P. Hour. 37 a. 2 P. E. S. Per bbl. for Western canal. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 12,000 quarters, including 6,000 American.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LAVERPOOL, May 3.—2 P. Liverroot, Produce Market.-Liverroot, May 3-2 P. M.-Tallow 43s. 3d. per cwt.

## ENGLAND.

French Reports from the Scene of Insurrection | The Prerogative of the Crown Maintained by Penal Legislation.

> Cabinet Action Against Home Rule in Ireland Irish Retaliation on the British System in the Green Isle-Expiting Debate, but the People Defeated-Premier Gladstone's Definition of the Principle of State Collision in America.

> > TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 3, 1872. The debate in the House of Commons last night on the bill to repeal the Unlawful Assemblies Act was protracted to a late hour and was a very ex-

The motion was for the second reading of th

Several Irish members took occasion to make speeches in defence of "hom rule," What they wanted was to have the laws of Ireland assimilated with those of England.

The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for Ireland, opposed and denounced "home rule" as synonymous with Fenianism. He explained the present law, showing that it in effect prohibited the assembling of an Irish Parliament.

Mr. Isaac Butt, member for Limerick, declared himself a "home ruler:" but indignantly denied that he was a Fenian, as intimated by the Marquis of Hartington, of whom he demanded a retraction. He protested against such expressions coming from a Minister, who received his information of th country he sought to rule over through detectives and spies, the real ruling powers in Ireland. If it well for home rule, which had been able to win back to peace men driven into rebellion by shameless legislation. Until Irishmen obtain the right to manage Irish affairs in an Irish Parliament, peace, content and prosperity were that if the act was not repealed, Ireland would endanger the safety of the empire. He wanted for Ireland a local government like that of an American State, and for the hingdom a national Legislature similar to the American Con-

Mr. Gladstone said the latter scheme was impracticable. Even American statesmen were divided in opinion as to its wisdom. The recent civil war in the United States grew out of the collisions the system involved. He vindicated home rule. If it converted Penians so much the better; but he could not but oppose the bill before the House. The motion for a second reading was then rejected by a vote of 27 to 145.

In the House of Commons to-night Lord Lennox, nember for Chichester, gave notice that he would make a motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into tee practicability of reducing the existing rates for telegrams to India, the colonies and the United States; and of purchasing the AMERICAN SCIENCE AND SOCIAL REPORM.

CABLE TELEGRAMS TARIFF.

Dr. Parish, of Philadelphia, was examined to-day on the treatment of drunkards, before a select com mittee of the House of Commons.

CARTMEN CONCILIATED. The strike of the Liverpool cartmen is ended; the masters conceded the demands of their men.

DEATH. George Hughes, brother of Tom Hughes, died to-THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Three thousand three hundred and thirty-three cales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool

#### RACING IN ENGLAND.

First Spring Meeting at Newmarket-Count de la Grange's Bay Filly Reine Wins the One Thousand Guineas Stakes-Derelict Second and Highland Fling Third.

-TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 3, 1872. The second great event of the Newmarket spring neeting came off to-day, being the race for the One Thousand Guineas Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovreigns each, half forfeit, for three-year-old fillies carrying 122 pounds, the owner of the second filly to receive 200 sovreigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. There were sixty subscri-

The race was won by Count F. de Lagrange's bay filly Reine, by Monarque, dam Fille de l'Air (bred in

Whiffler, dam Vaga, was second, and Mr. Merry's bay filly Highland Fling, by Scottish Chief, dam

fler, dam Vaga...r. Merry's b. f. Highland Fling, by Scottish Chief, dam Masquerade....

## SWEEP OF A CYCLONE.

Range of a Devastating Storm from the Base of Vesuvius to the City of Madras.

What Was Spared by the Volcano Made Desolate by a Hurricane-Fatal Disaster in Madras and Fatalities Off the Harbor-Wind and Wave Against Man's Handiwork.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The City of Madras Swept by a Terrific Cyclone-Loss of Life, Shipwreck and Damage to Public Works.

BOMBAY May 3, VIA LONDON, May 3, 1872. Intelligence has just reached here that the city of Madras and vicinity was visited by a terrific cyclone on Wednesday last, which caused a serious loss of life.

A number of vessels at anchor in the roadstead, which were unable to put to sea, owing to the sudden approach of the cyclone, were wrecked, and most of their crews perished. The immense pier leading far out into the water

was breached and the city and suburbs were greatly The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has entirely ceased, and the inhabitants of the villages which

were threatened with destruction by the running lava have returned to their homes. Additional troubles, however, have fallen upon them. A hurricane of terrible violence has swept over the devastated country, greatly damaging the villages and remaining crops. GEOGRAPHICAL BEARINGS.

The crater of Vesuvius is placed in latitude 10 49 north, longitude 14 26 east. Madras city is mapped by the geographers thus:-Latitude of observatory, 13 4 1 north; longitude, 80 14 cast."

## PERSIA.

Project of a Royal Visit to Europe.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, May 3, 1872.

It is announced that the Shah of Persia will soon visit Europe.

# WASHINGTON.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

The President to Stand By Our Original "Case"

England's Reply Unsatisfactory.

A CONFERENCE WITH CONGRESS.

Reverdy Johnson Picked to Pieces.

#### THE TARIFF WAR IN CONGRESS

Important Becision of the Cabinet on the Alabama Claims-The English Reply Unsatisfactory-Our "Case" To Be Ad-

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the most important action which has yet been taken in regard to our difficulties with England touching the arbitration at Geneva was decided on. A reply has been received from the English government in reference to the negative principle of international law which Mr. Fish had brought himself to be willing to accept as the condition of our retreat. The answer is so exceedingly unsatisfactory to this government that it is probable there will be no backdown after all, and the position assumed by the President in the beginning-namely, that the question of consequential damages is one for the Geneva Tribunal to settle-will be insisted

The administration is frightened at the attitude of the people on the intended accommodation, and, now that Great Britain has virtually rejected our overtures, will not retreat further. The best evidence that the new, or, rather, the old, policy will be adhered to is the fact that the President no longer relies on the judgment of Mr. Fish, but has determined to consult with the members of the Foreign Affairs committees of Congress before announcing definitely or pursuing any line of policy. Some of the gentlemen composing these committees have been invited to meet at the State Department at ten o'clock tomorrow, to consider the situation and advise with the government in the proper course to be pursued.

The reply received to-day was in answer to Fish's despatch to General Schenck of last Saturday, upon which such strong hopes of an amicable settlement were founded. In this answer the American Minister informs the State Department that England has agreed to accept the intimation of this government that a proposition from her would be accepted on the basis so often indicated in these despatches. This intimation, it will be remembered, was that we were willing to withdraw our demand for compensation for consequential damages on the ground, if Great Britain would agree in all cases for the future where we might be the aggressors, to make no complaints or claims against the United States for any indirect, remote or consequential injuries or losses resulting from a failure to observe our neutral duties. The United States, by accepting the suggestion, would gain an important concession. This point, it was believed, had been gained on the receipt of the answer from General Schenck. Following it came the text of the English proposition, but the latter turns out to be of such a character that, in its present shape, it cannot be accepted. It turns out also that England does not understand our position, but assumes that it was a clear and complete withdrawal of our pretensions and the virtual abandonment of the position we as sumed, without any guarantee that we were to receive anything in return for such ignominious action on our part.

by the Cabinet to-day. It has been decided, in view of the present situation of the question, to submit the whole correspondence to the members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, for their opinion and guidance.

General Banks, in the interview he had with Mr. Fish, at the instance of the House of Representatives, was misled in regard to the intentions and purposes of the Department, and as he and the others, who are now invited to the Department, were entirely averse to concession or retreat, there can be little doubt as to the advice which the administration will receive from them.

Criticisms on the Reverdy Johnson Consequential Damage Letter.

The statement of Reverdy Johnson in his letter to John A. Peters on the subject of consequential damages, that his first intimation that the United States had any such claim, or any claim on their own account, was intimated to him in a speech delivered by Senator Sumner in the Senate on the 13th of April, 1869, when the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty was under consideration, and that until that speech of Mr. Sumner, the idea of consequential damages had not occurred to any one, has occasioned a good deal of comment among friends of the administration. The letter as published in the HERALD to-day has been generally read, and the statement of Mr. Johnson severely commented upon, as his own record is against him. The executive document printed in 1870 in the claims of the United States against Great Britain contains all of the correspondence of Reverdy Johnson with the Johnson-Clarendon State Department on the Treaty. On the 25th March, 1869, Mr. Johnson addressed a letter to Earl Clarendon, in which he says that the convention negotiated between them is in danger of being rejected, as it includes only claims of individuals. He then says:-

claims of individuals. He then says:—

My government believe, as I am now advised, that it has a claim of its own upon Her Majesty's government, because of the consequences resulting from a premature recognition of the Confederates during our late war, and from the fitting out of the Alabama and other similar vessels in Her Majesty's ports, and from their permitted entrance into other ports to be restited and provisioned during their piratical cruise. The existence of such a claim makes it as necessary that its ascertainment and adjustment shall be provided for as the individual claims growing out of the same circumstances." Thereupon he proposed that they sign a

supplemental convention, so that all these claims should be included in the first article of the original convention by inserting the governmental claims. The proposition was the sbbject of correspondence for several weeks. On the 10th of April Mr. Johnson sent a telegram to Secretary Fish stating that he thought he could get this change in the convention. On the 12th of April, the day before the treaty was rejected. Mr. Fish replied as follows:-

"As the treaty is now before the Senate, no change is deemed advisable." Whatever merit might have been attributed to Mr.

Johnson's letter to Mr. Peters, it is now conceded is counteracted by positive assertions on his part, which are wholly disproved by the correspondence Curlosities of Tariff Debate in the

House-The Legislative Appropriations. One of the phenomena of American politics was illustrated to-day in the House of Representatives while Mr. S. S. Cox was making an earnest and logical speech on the tariff. With all the fervor of his early days in such debates, he uttered his free

trade pr. neiples, while Mr. Greeley, whom he defeated for Congress in the Sixth New-York District on that issue, was being nominated at Cincinnati, His speech was evidently studied carefully, It was full on figures of arithmetic, and only in conclus. On did he use figures of speech. He a nounced his method of arriving at the amount, of "bounties," as he had in previous years, and wed that more than \$500,000,000 per year had been 7 paid since 1861 as bounties to the favored, which had never seen the Treasury. He answered the "pan, er labor" fallacy by tabular statements, showing that the bours of labor in Great Britain were less than in the United States, and that more of comfort and the necesseries for a laboring man could be purchased in Great Britain, especially on the Clyde, and in skilled labor, than in the United States by the saive hours of labor. This was the satient point of his speech. Mr. Davies and others who followed failed to answer it. They relied on the "ostensible" wages; Mr Cox ratied on the facts that rent, boots, wooden suits, alpaca, spools of thread, &c., could be purchased with less hours of labor in Great Britain than here. In conclusion, he made a "budget," and wound up with a classical free trade "hurrah," very much in discord with the Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. Dawes closed the debate on the bill at three 'clock, after having spoken two hours and a half. He reviewed the financial condition of the country since and during the war, and claime for the administration of the finances during the last three years the gratitude of the nation. He had no theories or aphorisms to present, and against those their wails and cries of reform, he presented facts, one of which was that the country had enjoyed two years of unexampled prosperity, increasing in wealth and stability, and presenting the spectacle, unknown in the history of natious, of a ceantry coming out of a great war, crippied in researces and burdened with debt, actually raising ruency enough to pay the expenses of the government and \$100,000,000 of the debt, and as the same time growing and developing its great resources. He favored the taxation between manufactured articles and the raw material, and recited a schedule of prices giving the relative wages paid in England and this country for labor, both skilled and unskilled.

After the close of Mr. Dawes' speech the committee rose, and Mr. Garfield presented the report of the conference committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The Senate amendment to which employed by the Secretary of the Treasury, having been modified, was still objectionable to the Pennsylvania members, who, without distinction of party, voted against it. It is said that some of the railroads do not want their income tax account looked into, as this amendment would require. Mr. Garfield moved the previous question, but the opposition succeeded in forcing an adjournment, and will probably kill the amendment.

If Every Lady Knew the Fact that PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR would preserve the color and insuriance of the hair through life, a hundred inetories would searcely supply the demand. Yet the INVIGORATOR does even more than this—adding to the volume of the hair, when it is deficient, and greatly in-creasing its lustre. Sold by all druggists.

A .- Espenscheid's Spring Fashion of gentlemen's Hats. They are pronounced the most beauti-ful Hat yet offered to the public, combining lightness with durability and taste, at 118 Nassau street.

A,..."First of May, Clear the Way!" for the KNOX Spring Style of Gentlemen's HATS. After von have moved and got settled your first duty is to call at KNOX'S, 212 Broadway, and select your new hat. A .- The Wheat Field of America.

HEALTHFUL CLIMATE—FREE HOMESTEADS—CON-VENIENT MARKETS. Northern Pacific Railroad offers for sale 3,000,000 of Land in Central and Western Minnesota, emacres of Land in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing:—1. Some of the most productive wheat lands in America; 2. Excellent timber for the mill, the farm and the free; 3. Bich prairie pasturage and natural meadow, with clear lakes and running streams, in a heaithful climate, where fever and ague is unknown. Grain can be shipped from this section to the Atlantie clitos as cheaply as from Eastern lowa or Central Illinois. Cars are running through these lands from Lake(Superior to Dakota, 253 miles. Price of land close to track, \$4 to \$8 per acre turther away, \$430 will pay for a 160 acre farm. Seven years credit; warrantee deeds; Northern Pacific 7:30 railroad bonds received in payment tor lands at \$110. No other unoccupied lands present such advantages to settlers.

settlers.

Soldiers under the new law (March, 1872) get 100 acres free, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence. Transportation at reduced rates turnished from all principal points East to purchasers of railroad lands and to settlers on government homesteads. Purchasers will have fare over the Northern Paulic Railroad deducted. Now is the time for settlers and colonies to get land class to the road.

Pamphlets containing map and description of lands and
copy of the new Homestead law are sent free, and full
information furnished to all. Address by letter or apply

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